

The Caledonian.

By A. G. Chadwick.

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Miscellaneous.

THE MISSING PACKET SHIPS. The Louisville Journal has the following paragraph upon the probability of these noble ships:

"All hope of ever again seeing the packet ships—United States & England—seem now to be abandoned by the public. The United States has been one hundred and one days at sea, and the England ninety-three."

"There is something peculiarly mournful in such an announcement. These packet ships left the city of New York within a few days of each other in all their beauty and pride, with crews and passengers full of life and hope. They rode the heaving billows gallantly, and when the land in the blue distance faded away from the vision of those on board, they little thought that it was the last occasion on which they should see the hills and vales of this beautiful earth. And yet it was so. These gallant vessels with their treasures of life, have gone undoubtedly down below the unstable surface of the sea and are."

"In the deep bosom of the ocean buried."

"They have passed away from the scenes of this world forever. The places that knew them once shall know them no more. A thousand ties of love, affection and friendship are severed by this calamity. Many an anxious prayer has been sent heavenwards for the welfare of those who have been engulfed. Many a wish for prosperity, health and safety has been wasted over the waste of waters to the voyagers who shall return no more. Many a wet eye and many a stricken heart have poured out their anguish as, visions of the wrecks and their victims have come up vividly before the imaginations of friends. Hope, anxiety, and despair have by turns taken possession of the souls of the survivors. Who shall paint the deep and burning agony of mothers, fathers, wives, children, brothers, and sisters left of those dearest to their hearts by this event? In truth it is a perilous thing to dare the wrath of old ocean when an angry sky is over head and the spirit of the storm is shrieking round you. Heaven help the mariners!"

"We believe this Journal is in error in one particular. The ships had been spoken, if we recollect right a day or two out, on their return to this country."

REMEDY FOR ROT IN POTATOES.

A friend calling upon us a few days since, in the course of conversation, gave us the following account of his method of saving his potatoes from the rot. "During the last two years I have examined numerous potatoe fields, and invariably found the vines early in the season completely covered with a species of locust at a late period, the tops of the same vines appeared brown prematurely. On cutting them open, I discovered a small insect, having numerous legs, and I think sucked the sap which should have gone to the nourishment of the tubers, and the rot consequently ensued."

In the year 1843, I planted a field of several acres in drills, harrowed the ground level, and top dressed it with lime and charcoal dust. The yield was 432 bushels per acre: at the same time the potatoes throughout the neighborhood were decayed. This year I planted the same seed in the following manner. The ground was thrown into drills and manured heavily, the potatoes were cut into sets of single eyes fourteen days before required for planting, and covered with plaster and lime; they were then placed in the drill 9 inches apart, and each alternate three rows covered with different substances, such as lime, sulphate of ammonia, silicate of potash, &c. When dug, they were all sound except a few rows on which nothing had been used but the manure, and these were decayed. The only reason I can give why my potatoes have escaped the rot is, that the above substances used in dressing them were offensive to the insect.

Amer. Agricult.

A THRILLING SCENE. In Frankfort, on the banks of the Penobscot, in Maine, a gentleman lost his wife by death. Three days after her interment he had some business with a young physician of that town. Calling at his house, he was informed that the doctor had gone out, but would soon return. He concluded to wait, and to pass the time more agreeably, as he thought, went into the young physician's Studio, and there he found a student with scalpel in hand in the act of dissecting a dead body. He started back at first view, as people generally do when coming into the presence of the dead. Recovering from his surprise, he stepped towards the corpse which the student was cutting, and, horror of horrors, found the dead body to be that of his wife, buried three days before. His feelings may be imagined, but cannot be described. The husband immediately took legal measures against both student and doctor. They were examined and bound over to answer for the crime of carrying away and dissecting dead bodies.

A man with a large family was complaining of the difficulty of supporting them all. "But," said a friend, "you have sons to help you now." "The difficulty is, they are too big to work," was the answer.

VERY GOOD. We are informed that at the Convention in Sheldon on Monday of the Tavern Keepers of Franklin County, it was resolved to conform to the new license law (so far as to close up their bars), and to increase their usual charges twenty-five per cent. If they do this we have not the least doubt that they will be better sustained than heretofore.

Friends of Temperance will not scruple to pay handsome fees.—St. Albans Messenger.

TOO GOOD TO BE LOST.

We are indebted to the correspondent of the Mobile Register and Journal, for the following sketch of the remarks of Mr. Morrisset of Monroe. A bill was under consideration to charter a Medical College at Watumpka—and after several friends of the bill had spoken in its favor, Mr. Morrisset entertained the House by the following effective speech in opposition:

Mr. Speaker—I cannot support this bill, unless I am assured that a distinguished acquaintance of mine is made one of the Professors. He is what that College wishes to make for us, a Root Doctor—and will suit the place exactly. He became a Doctor in two hours, and it only cost \$20 to complete his education. He bought a book, sir, and read the chapter on fevers and that was enough. He was sent for to see a sick woman—a very sick woman. With his book under his arm, off he went. Her husband was in the room with the sick woman—the doctor felt of her wrist and looked in her mouth, then taking off his hat, he addressed the husband thus: "Has you got a sorrel sheep?" "No, I never heard of such a thing in all my life." "Well there is such things," said the doctor very knowingly. "Has you got then a sorrel horse?" "Yes?" said John quickly. "I rode him to mill to-day." "Well, he must be killed immediately," said the doctor, "and some soup must be made and given to your wife." The poor woman turned over in her bed, John began to object, and the husband was brought to a stand. "Why, doctor, he is the only horse we've got, and he is worth a hundred dollars, and will no other soup do as well?" "No the book says so—there is but two questions, will you kill your horse? or will you let your wife die?—Nothing will save her but the soup of a sorrel sheep or a sorrel horse. If you don't believe me, I will read it to you." The doctor took up the book, turned to the chapter on fevers and read as follows: "Good for fevers—sheep sorrel or horse sorrel."

"Why, doctor," exclaimed husband, wife and son, "you are mistaken, that don't mean a sorrel sheep or a sorrel horse, but—" "Well I know what I am about," interrupted the doctor, "that is the way we doctors read it and understand it."

Now, said Mr. Morrisset with an earnestness and gravity that were in striking contrast with the laughter of the House, unless the Hon. Speaker and the friends of this bill, will assure me that my sorrel doctor will be one of the Professors, I must vote against the bill.

A Domestic Chat.

BY MRS. HELEN C. KNIGHT.

"This is pleasant!" exclaimed the young husband, taking his seat cozily in the rocking-chair, as the teachings were removed. The fire glowed in the grate, revealing a pretty and neatly furnished setting-room with all the appliances of comfort. The fatiguing business of the day was over, and he sat enjoying what he had all day been anticipating the delights of his own fireside. His pretty wife, Esther, took her work and sat down by the table.

"It is pleasant to have a home of one's own," he said again, taking a satisfactory survey of his little quarters. The cold rain beat against the windows, and he thought he felt really grateful for all his present comforts.

"Now, if we only had a piano!" said the wife. "Give me the music of your sweet voice before all the piano's in creation," he declared, complacently, despite a certain secret disappointment that his wife's thankfulness did not happily chime with his own.

"Well, but we want one for our friends," said Esther.

"Let our friends come and see us, and not to hear a piano!" exclaimed the husband.

"But, George, every body has a piano now-a-days, we don't go any where without seeing a piano," persisted the wife.

"And yet I don't know what we want one for, you will have no time to play on one and I don't want to hear it."

"Why, they are so fashionable—I think our room looks really naked without one."

"I think it looks just right."

"I think it looks very naked—we want a piano, shockingly!" protested Esther emphatically.

The husband rocked violently. Your lamp smokes, my dear," he said, after a long pause.

"When are you going to get an astral lamp? I have told you a dozen times how much we need one," said Esther, pettishly.

"Those are very pretty lamps—I never can see by an astral lamp," declared the husband.

"Those will do; but you know every body now a days wants an astral lamp."

"Those lamps are the prettiest of the kind I ever saw—they were bought at Boston."

"But George, I don't think our room is complete without an astral lamp," said the wife, sharply; "they are so fashionable, why the D—s, and B—s, and A—s, all have them; I am sure we ought to."

"We ought to, if we take pattern by other people's expenses, and I don't see any reason for that." The husband moved uneasily in his chair.

"We want to live as well as others live," said Esther.

"We want to live within our means, Esther!" exclaimed George.

"I am sure I should think we could afford it as well as the B—s, and L—s, and many others I might mention—we do not wish to appear mean."

George's cheek crimsoned. "Mean! I am not mean," he cried angrily.

"Then we do not wish to appear so," said the wife.

To complete this room, and make it look like other people's we want a piano and an astral lamp."

"We want—we want!" muttered the husband; there is no satisfying woman's wants, do what you may, and he abruptly left the room.

How many husbands are in a similar dilemma!—How many homes and husbands are rendered uncomfortable by the constant dissatisfaction of a wife with present comforts and present provisions. How many bright prospects for business have ended in bankruptcy and ruin, in order to satisfy this secret

hankering after fashionable necessities. Could the real cause of many a failure be made known, it would be found to result from useless expenditures at home—expenses to answer the demands of fashion, and, "what will people think?"

"My wife has made my fortune," said a gentleman of great possessions, "by her thrift, prudence, and cheerfulness, when I was just beginning." And mine has lost my fortune," answered his companion bitterly by useless extravagance, and repining when I was doing well." What a world does this open of the influence which a wife possesses over the future prosperity of her family. Let the wife know her influence, and try to use it wisely and well.

Be satisfied to commence small. It is too common for young house-keepers to begin where their mothers ended. Buy all that is necessary to work skillfully with; adorn your house with all that will render it comfortable. Do not look at richer homes, and covet their costly furniture. If secret dissatisfaction is ready to spring up, go a step farther and visit the homes of the poor and suffering; behold dark, cheerless apartments, insufficient clothing, an absence of all the comforts and refinements of social life, then return to your own with a joyful spirit. You will then be prepared to meet your husband with a grateful heart, and be ready to appreciate that toil & self-denial which he has endured in his business world to surround you with all the delights of home; then you will be ready to co-operate cheerfully with him in so arranging your expenses, that his mind will not be constantly harassed with fears, lest family expenditures may encroach upon public payments. Be independent; a young house-keeper never needed greater moral courage than she does now to resist the arrogance of fashion. Do not let the A—s, and B—s, decide what you must have, neither let them hold the strings of your purse. You know best what you can and ought to afford; then decide with a strict integrity, according to your means. Let not the censures or the approval of the world ever tempt you to buy what you hardly think you can afford. It matters little what they think, provided you are true to yourself and your family.

Thus pursuing an independent straight-forward, consistent course of action, there will spring up peace and joy all around you. Satisfied and happy yourself, you will make your husband so, and your children will feel the warm and sunny influence. Happy at home, your husband then can go out into the world with a clear head and self-relying spirit; domestic bickerings will not sour and sully his heart; and he will return to you again with a confident and unceasing love. Depend upon it, beauty, grace, wit, accomplishment, have far less to do with family joys and family comfort, than prudence, economy, thrift, and good sense. A husband may get tired of admiring, but never with the comfortable consciousness that his receipts exceed his demands.

Mr Wharburton's Crescent and the Cross.

The ascent of the Nile is one of the most interesting portions of Mr Wharburton's intelligent narrative. Nubia in parts, affords districts of great fertility and beauty, but the hand of savage power too frequently affords the following contrast:—

NATURE'S PARADISE AND MAN'S HELL. After leaving the desert and the gorge, we opened upon a broad, calm river, and a country which appeared to smile with verdure in comparison to that which we had come from. As the river broadened, there appeared an island which would have been beautiful any where, and here was like a glimpse of paradise. Palm groves waved over peaceful villages, green lawns were speckled with flocks and herds, luxuriant cornfields were parked off by light palings, melon gardens ran along the river's verdant border, which was decked with their golden fruit and flowers; groves of the lotus-tree and acacia sheltered the blossoming bean and lupine from the sun; and the whole scene seemed full of peace and gentle prosperity.

As we slowly glided past this Eden the inhabitants came to the water's edge to gaze upon the strangers, little children, hand in hand, almost too small to grasp the oar; an old man, with flowing beard and patriarchal robes, was leaning on a graceful girl, whose unveiled limbs displayed a model of symmetry; the few other people whom we saw were employed in some light labor, from which they ran smilingly to watch our boat as she glided away from a spot which to this moment appears to have realized all poets' feign of the Golden Age.

In little more than a fortnight, we returned, and passed by that little isle again. Hell let loose could scarcely have wrought a more fearful change than that which presented itself. The cottages were blackened and reeking ruins; the palm-trees were cut down, the gardens trampled and strewn with many a corpse, the dry corn burnt to the ground, the gentle natives all gone, and replaced by a fierce soldiery, who prowled about this harvest of misery as if in search of further gleanings. Boats were passing to and fro, busily conveying the little wealth of the islanders to the encampment in the main land, and returning with the horses and camels of the invaders to eat up the crops.—And what was become of the inhabitants? those whom I had almost envied as I passed them by on my desert way. The men were, for the most part, slain, and the less fortunate were outcasts on the desert or the mountain. The children were sold into slavery, the women became the prey of that demon soldiery, whose arms now gleamed from every dark rock around; and that little girl—where was she? My blood boiled with indignation; I cursed the Pasha, his bloody policy, and the fiend who administered to it; and asked Mah-

moud if he did not blush to belong to the same race as the authors of his desolation. He shook his head, and said: "It was all God's will!"

Between the first and second cataract rises precipitously from the eastern shore of the Nile that tremendous and isolated rock which according to popular belief, Serapis, three thousand years ago, cut into a mighty temple, and to which Buckhardt was the first to reveal to the civilized world as one of the greatest wonders of antiquity. Even if the reader has various descriptions of Ipsambul fresh in his mind he will not dislike to see the latest account of the vast—

TEMPLE OF OSIRIS.—Here a space of about 100 feet in height is hewn from the mountain, smooth, except for the reliefs. Along the summit runs a frieze of little monkeys in long array, as if the architect felt the absurdity of the whole business, or as Byron sometime finishes off a sublime sentence with a scoff. Then succeeds a line of hieroglyphics and some faintly carved figures also in relief: and then four colossal giants that seemed to guard the portal. They are seated on thrones (which form with themselves part of the living rock) and are about 60 feet high. One is quite perfect, admirably cut, and the proportions accurately preserved; the second is defaced as far as the knee; the third in sand to the waist, and the fourth has only the face and neck visible above the desert's sandy avalanche. The doorway stands between the two central statues, and is surmounted by a statue of Isis wearing the moon as a turban.

On entering, the traveler finds himself in a temple which a few day's work might restore to the state in which it was left just finished 3,000 years ago. The dry climate and its extreme solidity have preserved its most delicate details from injury; besides which, it was hermetically sealed by the desert for thousands of years, until Buckhardt discovered it, and Mr Hay cleared away its protecting hills.

A vast and gloomy hall, such as Eblieck might have given Vathek audience in, receives you on passing from the flaming sunshine into that shadowy portal. It is some time before the eye can ascertain its dimensions through the imposing gloom contrasted with that glare; but gradually there reveals itself, around and above you, a vast aisle, with pillars formed of eight colossal giants, upon which the light of heaven has never shone. These images of Osiris are backed by enormous pillars, behind which run two great galleries, and in these, torchlight alone enabled us to pursue a series of sculptures in relief, representing the triumphs of Rome II, or Serapis. The painting, which once enhanced the effect of those spirited representations, is not dimmed, but crumbled away—where it exists, the colors are as vivid as ever.

This unequalled hall is 100 feet in length; and eight lesser chambers, all sculptured, open from it to the right and left. Straight on is a low doorway, opening into a second hall of similar height, supported by four square pillars; and within all is the adytum, in which is a simple altar of the living rock, behind which there are four large figures seated on rocky thrones. This inner shrine is hewn at least 100 yards into the rock; and here, in those silent depths of that great mountain, those awful idols, and that mysterious altar of human sacrifice, had a very solemn and imposing effect. The statues seemed to sit there waiting for some great summons which should reanimate them, and Isaiah's assestrophe to Nebuchadnezzar came vividly into my mind as I gazed on these "kings of the earth who lie in glory, every one in his own house."

Nearer to the first cataract is the colossal temple which appeared to the author to surpass in grandeur and effect all other remains of the ancient magnificence of Nubia. He thinks Ipsambul itself is surpassed by

GUERF HASSAN. III as I was, I determined to visit this stupendous temple, and I was well repaid for the exertion. It is the strangest, most unearthly sight I ever beheld. It was dark when we arrived in its neighborhood, but this did not signify, as its mystic recesses were only visible to torchlight in the brightest noon. Covered with a sheet, I was carried on a bier by four Arabs of our crew, who relieved each other in turn; four more carried torches, and my friend R. and Mahmood brought up the rear. It must have appeared rather a curious procession to the Nubian village that we passed through, hundreds of whose inhabitants, half or wholly naked, poured out to see us pass; and some of the men remonstrated anxiously in favor of extinguishing the torches until we had passed through the cornfields; these were all so dry that a general conflagration would have been the consequence of a spark falling on a single straw.

We passed through these fields; then came a strip of desert, then a tall cliff, and the enormous propylon of the temple stood before us. This was built by human hands, but stands out from the face of the mountain, as if it had formed part of it from creation. Four giant statues leaning against square pillars support a massive entablature. The vista of this colossal portico leads to a portal in the living rock, some twenty feet in height, and this is the entrance to the temple. The coup d'œil as we entered was very imposing; a group of our swarthy Arabs were waving blazing torches, and looked like officiating demagogues to the calm, awful, gigantic idols that towered above us. The temple seemed full of those grim statues, though there are only two rows, containing four in each. The massive pedestals on which they stand are but ten feet apart, which adds considerably to the effect of their enormous size. Hence we passed into a lesser hall, and then into the adytum. Numerous torches, here gleamed upon walls shadowily giving out pictured battles and kneeling priests, and stern deities; and in the centre of the shrine was a rude altar, within which sat four gigan-

tic idols, with a strange looking crown upon their heads, and mysterious emblems in their hands.

It would have been either a very indifferent mind that could remain without some sense of awe in such a scene, or deny that it was well calculated to inspire such religious feeling as the eye alone can communicate to the soul.

There were many other chambers; but we soon returned to the outer hall, and again reverently traversed its solemn aisles and galleries. Everywhere pillars and entablatures were thickly encrusted with reliefs; and many a day might be passed in this sculptured library before its vast columns were exhausted of their interest and meaning.

Once more the torches gleamed over god and warrior, and cavern and shrine, and we returned to our boat."

The Mormons of Nauvoo are proceeding to execute the provisions of their city charter, just as if it had not been repealed by the Illinois Legislature.—They express their determination to disregard and set at defiance the act of repeal.

TERRIBLE. The London Medical Journal contains the particulars of a singular case of luminous breath in a dying man, as recently communicated to the Liverpool Pathological Society, by Dr. Gill. Portions of the statement are startling.

Nov. 16th, 11 P. M.—Nurse observed a "red-hot coal like streak on M's mouth, and (playing) on his right cheek and top lip," as he lay in the insensibility of approaching dissolution. This flame lasted for about twenty minutes—i. e. until death.

The impression on the mind of the nurse was, that he was insensible during the whole of this luminous combustion of his breath. He lay with his eyes open on his back. The "flame was red, just like red-hot coal fire;" to which the nurse and the other man (Melvor) both compared it. Nurse pointed to the centre of the clear fire then burning in the ward when these notes were taken; it was "not blue," it was "persistent with the breath of expiration" ("when he breathed out,") and not "lambent," "not flickering, coming and going." There was in the room a common "raked" fire in the fire place at one end, close to which the nurse stood, and a gas jet burning low, ("very low") suspended from a rafter in the middle of the room, and about twelve feet from the dying man's bed. At first, on puzzling over the strange appearance of flame from the mouth of a dying man, and awe-struck at what they had never witnessed before; they began to fancy whether it could have been caused by the reflection of the fire or the gas, but they soon became satisfied in their own minds that it could not be owing to either. There "had not been any wandering of the dying man's senses." Nurse did not speak to him, nor he to the nurse, during the above. Mercer had not been taking any phosphoric medicine at all or any alcoholic stimulant during that day, or for six weeks previous, though he bore a character of being a drunkard.—Nurse and Melvor were terrified so much, that they dared not stir from their place until the flame had ceased.

It seems worth while quoting the expression of the nurse, not as an embellishment, but because it adds much to the verisimilitude of the narrative, as indicating positively a state of mind produced by the occurrence; and it accounts for what was stated in the beginning, viz: that the thing was not reported to the surgeon until two days after, owing to the fact that the two witnesses of the above scene viewed it in a moral point of view, and as quite out of the department of physiology or physics, and thus from a reserved feeling about exposing the last state of a man whom they judged to have been in death visited, as it were, before hand, with the terrors of future judgment. M—had been swearing and blaspheming the day before. Nurse states that Melvor exclaimed, thinking of the man's character, "God bless me! it is dreadful to look at it; it seems like a punishment, as he was so wicked a man!" Melvor was too frightened to go near the bed, even after death.—Nurse states that there was not the slightest singing of the face, whiskers or night cap, to be detected afterwards; the cheek was pale, and nothing extraordinary about the corpse could be observed.

From the Portland Advertiser.

Millerism in Maine.

TRIAL OF ISRAEL DAMMON. We have seen a report of the trial of a man who is termed Elder Dammon, at Dover, Maine, commenced the 17th ult. before Moses Sweet and Sash Lee, Esqrs. The trial develops most shocking particulars, and convinces us more fully than before, that town and city authorities should interfere and arrest these sensual and demoralizing proceedings. They are as bad as the worst days of that arch scoundrel and fanatic, Cochran, who 'led silly women captive,' and despoiled the domestic peace of many a peaceful and respectable family. A part of the evidence we have omitted, it being too gross for publication.

Dammon was charged with being a vagabond, a common railer and brawler, neglecting to support his family, &c. He pleaded not guilty, and numerous witnesses were examined during the time of the trial, which lasted two days. J. W. E. Harvey testified that he had attended their meetings two days and four evenings. They were hugging and kissing each other; Dammon would lie on the floor then jump up; they would frequently go into another room. Dammon has no means to support himself that I know of. The meeting appeared to be very irreligious; have seen him set on the floor with a woman, his arms around her. The room they went into was a back room. They said the world's people must not go there.

Wm. C. Crosby Esq. testified. He was at the meeting on Saturday night, from about 7 to 9 o'clock.

THE CALEDONIAN.



Here shall the Press the People's rights maintain,
Unswayed by influence, and unbribed by gain—
Here patriot Truth her glorious precepts draw,
Pledged to Religion, Liberty, and Law.

ST. JOHNSBURY.

MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1845.

We copy the following from the Montreal Gazette, it being the 3d No. of the series of Articles communicated to that paper by the President of the B. C. S. and M. R. R. Association:

Boston, Concord, Stanstead and Montreal Rail Road.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MONTREAL GAZETTE. Sir,—I have already called your attention to the great importance of selecting a line of route for the proposed Railway communication from your city to the Atlantic which shall traverse a productive country, where, as each consecutive section of the road is completed, it shall immediately prove productive, and I have suggested the consideration that, however important the enterprise may be, it is vain to expect that capitalists will take the stock if the contemplated line must pass through a region of country the business of which will yield no profits upon the investment until the whole work is completed. It must be obvious that in the latter case the capital invested must remain unproductive for years, while in the former it may net a revenue in the average space of a twelvemonth. I proceed to show that the proposed line from Concord to the Province Line at Stanstead secures the desideratum sought for.

Already is the Railway from Boston to Concord in successful operation, and the stock is quoted at forty per cent advance. From Concord to the Connecticut River in the direction of Stanstead, a company has been chartered, a survey is in progress, and much is the confidence of the public in the permanence and productiveness of the stock that it is sought with avidity. "The town of Meredith, at the late town meeting, voted to invest ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) of the funds belonging to that town, in the stock of this road. The town of Sanbornton voted to invest all or such part of the funds of the town (supposed to be 12,000) as the selectmen may think advisable, in the same way."—(See Belknap Gazette, March 18.) No reasonable doubt exists but that this road will be constructed in the shortest practicable period to Connecticut river at Haverhill, terminating either at Haverhill or Lyndon, 20 miles above, within 60 to 70 miles of Stanstead—the point of approximation depending upon the place where it shall be decided to cross Connecticut River. In the prosecution of this work, the first natural section to be constructed will be from Concord to the village at Meredith Bridge. This is the county seat for Belknap County, N. H., and a thriving manufacturing village upon the outlet of Winnepissogee Lake. The line also passes the manufacturing village at Sanbornton bridge, nine miles below, where, as well as at Meredith Bridge, the amount of available water power is extensive. Some twenty towns bordering upon Lake Winnepissogee find a natural and common depot at Meredith Bridge, affording a guarantee that upon the completion of the railroad to that point, 30 miles, the expenditure will immediately be productive.

An extension of the road to Plymouth, the eastern county seat for Grafton County, passing the manufacturing town of Holderness, will open the communication to the junction of the Pemigewasset and Baker's Rivers. The farming districts of the region north and the iron manufactures at Franconia will here find their natural depot.

From Plymouth to Haverhill, the western half-shire for Grafton County, the road will open to the rich farming towns upon the Connecticut River, where will be the depot for Orange County, Vt., the western slope of Grafton County, N. H., and the valley of the Ammonoosuck, extending into Coos County.—Here also will centre the products of much manufacturing capital invested in the quarries at Haverhill, and in the extensive lumber operations above, rendering it certain that even with the present rate of production, to say nothing of the certain increase consequent upon the opening of railway communication, the business of the road to this point must net a satisfactory revenue. Extending the line of route on either side of the Connecticut to the mouth of the Passumpsic, it enters the fertile valley of that stream, which you will please notice pursues the direct course of the line to Stanstead, and passes centrally through the county of Caledonia, &c., of the products of which county I shall presently speak more definitely, promising that the next natural section to be constructed, will extend as far as St. Johnsbury or Lyndon, and within 40 or 45 miles of the Province Line. Up to this point I am justified in expressing the confident opinion that, irrespective of its extension to Montreal, the stock of a Railroad will certainly be productive from the business of the country alone. Its further extension for a considerable time to come must depend, no doubt, upon the fact, whether it is destined to connect with the line from the St. Lawrence, although the entire country through the county of Orleans, to the Province line at Stanstead, is settled by an intelligent and industrious community, and the character of the soil compares essentially with that of Caledonia Co.

The Railway from Boston to Concord was constructed first to Lowell, afterwards to Nashua, and then to Concord, by three separate Corporations, the stock of each of which became immediately produc-

tive upon the completion of each consecutive section. And it is worthy of remark that the stock of the Concord Road proper, extending from Nashua to Concord, is among the best if not actually the best of Rail-Road stocks. The receipts were such as to induce the Directors to reduce their rates of fare some 20 per cent. on the 1st of May last, and a further reduction is contemplated the present spring. These facts go far to strengthen the position I have assumed, that the contemplated extension will be immediately productive as fast as it is completed to any of the points here named, and that the stock will consequently be taken. This assumption is fortified by the fact that the Fitchburg Rail-Road which contemplates ultimately the connexion of Boston with Lake Champlain, has become immediately productive on the completion of the first fifty miles, and the stock is twenty per cent advance.

I beg now to call your attention to some facts relative to the productions of Caledonia Co., Vt., for the purpose not only of showing some of the reasons why the stock of a Rail-Road to this point will be productive, but also for the purpose of comparing the resources of the country traversed by the Concord route with that of the Portland route.

Mr John A. Poore, one of the delegates to your city from Portland, in a letter published in the Montreal Times, dated Feb. 18, 1845, says:—"I will also add that the proposed route to Portland passes through a country equally fertile and productive as that by the way of Concord to Boston."

In view of this statement, I have selected the County of Oxford in Maine—the first inland county upon that route, with a population of 38,351, and the County of Caledonia, Vt.—the centre of which is 100 miles from Concord, containing a population of 21,891, and desire to exhibit some statistics from each, in juxtaposition, which I have taken from the United States Census for the year 1840, an official document:

Oxford County, Me.	Caledonia Co., Vt.
Population 38,351	21,891
No. of Horses 4,246	5,862
No. of Neat Cattle 24,995	32,669
No. of Sheep 63,507	100,886
No. of Swine 8,229	18,991
Value of Poultry \$5,714	10,029
Bush. of Wheat 66,696	52,109
Do. Barley 7,075	12,291
Do. Oats 110,172	312,435
Do. Rye 29,342	1,799
Do. Buck Wheat 4,852	12,005
Do. Corn 83,339	52,530
Do. Potatoes 669,683	1,066,848
Pounds of Wool 119,459	183,198
Do. Hops 161	2,011
Tons of Hay 44,772	67,077
Pounds of Hemp and Flax 80,540	
Pounds of Sugar 19,158	665,397
Value of Products of Dairy \$94,394	215,377
Value of products of Orchard \$12,326	12,117
Value of Home made Goods \$45,518	\$85,324
59 Stores and Groceries, capital \$51,258	{ 53 Stores & Groceries \$212,300
Capital invested in Woollen Manufactures \$101,080	\$91,500
No. of Tons of Ashes 264	60

A glance at the foregoing table will suffice to show that Caledonia Co., with a fraction more than half the population of Oxford County, produces nearly double the aggregate quantity and value.

And in relation to the statement of Mr Poore that the country on the Portland route was equally fertile as that on the Concord route, I beg leave to say, having traversed the County of Oxford in different directions, at different seasons of the year, and being also personally acquainted with every part of Caledonia Co., that the foregoing discrepancy in the statistical results of the two counties, is very much what I should expect to see, and corresponds very nearly with the general appearance of the Country. I am sure, Sir, that I say this in all candor, and with no design to prejudice the interests of Maine.—It is not that Oxford county produces less but that Caledonia produces more. Compare the statistics of Caledonia and Orleans Counties in Vt., with those of almost any other territory of equal population, and so far as regards agricultural products, they develop capabilities rarely to be found elsewhere; showing most conclusively the correctness of my position that up to this point the stock of a Rail Road will certainly be productive from the business of the country alone.

Respectfully and truly,
Your obedient servant,
ERASTUS FAIRBANKS.

St. Johnsbury, Vt.,
March 23, 1845.

WHIG VICTORIES IN NEW YORK.

HEAR OLD WASHINGTON!!
WASHINGTON Co., April 2, 1845.

To the Editor of the Albany Evening Journal: DEAR SIR—Yesterday the Whigs had their semi-annual settlement with the Locos. The books show well. We have walked into the enemy's camp and taken four if not five, of the towns they had last spring. As yet we have not heard of a locofoco town, but presume we shall hear of two small towns in the north. Last year we stood 11 to 6—this year we think 15 to 2.

Honored be the Whigs of old Washington. True in sunshine and in storm—her hosts are undimmed—her cohorts invincible, and her grit unsurpassed. She has rendered her verdict on the "Texas inquiry." She has no thought of submitting to this outrage. We mean to defend the passway to the heart of the Constitution, till the last Whig is cut down in the fight. Thanks to our *unhappy* Senator, we learn now the Texas question is in issue, and we only ask him to sing us the same tune next fall on the stump, and he and his colleagues will demand their passports and retire. Texas is not yet annexed. That battle is yet to come off—"Reincubator or Emancipator."

One fact in these town meetings is peculiarly pleasing. The leaders of the political Abolitionists calculated this spring to see the great Whig party broken up, and the fragments drifting to them. Sore disappointment has met them. Not the first Whig in old Washington can be found, who since the election has gone over to them. On the other hand their vote is reduced in nearly every town. The truth is, many of the rank and file are now satisfied that the whig is the only true *practicable* Liberty Party.

MURDERERS. In New Hampshire, at the present time, there are some half a dozen or more persons upon whom rests the charge of murder—part of whom have been pronounced guilty upon trial. One recently convicted at Dover for the murder of an old Quaker lady, when first apprehended, was surprised to learn that hanging for murder had not been abolished. The abolition of capital punishment, a short time previously had been under discussion by the Legislature, but the law had remained unchanged, but it appeared he had imbibed the idea that it was abolished.—It has been, however, practically, or almost abolished, by the difficulty of conviction while public sentiment is so adverse to hanging, and the Legislature, and Governor seem so ready to commute sentences when they have been actually passed upon individuals.

These circumstances, in connection with the recent murder of Parker at Manchester, are calling forth comments by the press and will go far to persuade the public that the prospects of an easy escape by the murderer is not the safest way to protect human life. They certainly afford food for reflection. If it be true that murders increase in proportion as the door of escape is opened to the murderer, public opinion will soon be settled upon the question of capital punishment. There is nothing that will contribute so effectually to settle the matter as experience—and such as they are having in our sister state.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.

The result in Rhode Island is, the election of a ticket entirely Whig. The State officers elected are all Whigs, and also the two Congress men. The law and order party which has carried the day there for several years past was made up of men of both parties and their candidates for office were about equally distributed between the Whigs and Locos. Gov. Fennor was loco, so was Potter, one of the members of Congress, while the Lt. Governor was a whig, and also Cranston the other member of Congress. Fennor showed the cloven foot of locofocoism upon the Texas question, and he is defeated: so with Potter, who is succeeded by a firm whig, Lemuel H. Arnold, whose father was an early settler of this town, as we are informed. The annexed account of the election is from the N. Y. Tribune:

RHODE ISLAND. We have returns from all but one town of this State, indicating the following result:

Charles Jackson, Whig and Law and Order, but in favor of the unconditional liberation of Dorr, is chosen Governor by about 150 majority over James Fennor, the Democratic law and order incumbent who is opposed to the liberation of Dorr. Jackson's clear majority will be about 125 votes.

Lieut. Gov. Diman, and all the rest of the law and order State ticket, are re-elected over the candidates supported by those in favor of liberating Dorr by about 400 majority.

Hon. Henry Y. Cranston, whig and law and order, has been re-elected to Congress from the Eastern District without opposition. He has over 5,000 votes to about 100 scattering.

Ex-Gov. Lemuel H. Arnold, independent Whig, has run out Hon. E. R. Potter, originally Democrat regular law and order candidate, by more than 300 majority. The Legislature is strongly law and order and Whig. To the Senate 21 law and order, 10 Dorr men are returned elected.

To the House, 43 law and order, 24 Dorr men are returned: 2 no choice in South Kingston, where separate whig, law and order, and Dorr tickets were run and no choice; (law and order, 186; whig, 105; Dorr, 174.) The Legislature is therefore nearly two to one law and order.

Gov. Fennor and Congressman Potter are defeated by the story, true or false, that they were unfaithful to the sentiment of Rhode Island in regard to the Texas inquiry. Gov. F. was accused of withholding the Resolutions of the Legislature against Annexation at an important crisis; and Mr Potter once voted with the Annexationists on a preliminary question—it is said by mistake. We think he has been hardly dealt with. Mr Potter, though a uniform Jackson and Van Buren man, voted for Clay last fall; Mr Fennor, we understand, did not vote at all, and never professed to be in any way a Whig. The Governor elect is a thorough Clay Whig, as are all the successful candidates for State Officers. Both the Congressmen elect are Whigs and law and order men of the most thorough stamp, but Gov. Arnold, like Gov. Jackson, is understood to hold that no good can result from keeping Dorr longer in prison.

The Portland Bulletin and Eastern Argus, instead of meeting the various points of superiority urged by the friends of the Concord R.R. route over those of the Portland route in an open and many way, let no occasion pass without indulging in low jests and pointless sarcasms upon the advocates of the Concord route. In doing this they but show the weakness of their own case. They resort to this course for want of a better—good grounds of defence. Their readers must so see it. And if they think they hurt those against whom they aim their tremendous sallies of wit they are sadly mistaken. Their paper bullets won't beat down the Dixville notch, nor drain the swamps, or level the forests found up toward the north pole in N. Hampshire—nor make the barren waste of 150 miles of their proposed route "as a watered garden." When they have accomplished this much it will be ample time for them to throw mud upon the friends of the Concord route.

MORE TROUBLE. It is certainly a little too bad, the manner in which the Tyler men are treated by the dominant faction at Washington, especially after the cooling and billing that took place last summer, before the withdrawal of Mr. Tyler. The Madisonians thus vehemently break forth against the ruthless warfare carried on against the Tyler party, who seem to have been taken into the Polk army, very much as oxen are pressed into the service of an invading host, to bear the burden during the contest, and to be sacrificed after victory. We must keep our readers well informed of all these things, for, if we mistake not, they are to lead to some serious results, because we take it as a matter fixed, that the Polk party will not entirely destroy the Tyler faction; it will leave enough vitality to insure to itself a most annoying assailant in the heat of action.—T. S. Gazette.

But hear the Madisonian:
"We are told that the cry for 'Tyler blood' increases, and that the ultra political blood hounds de-

mand the extinction of the race, or at least every Republican who befriends the author of the Bank veto, as a condition requisite to secure their friendship to the administration. We understand, however, that there is one solitary, towering, gigantic statesman, who has 'no concealments,' and whom we have regarded as the implacable foe to all who were not the foes to the late administration, quite emphatic in his condemnation of the bloody deeds perpetrated, and to be perpetrated, by the ruthless executioners."

The trial of Polly Bodine, for murder, has been before the court for some days in N. Y. City. It was crowded with ladies and to get rid of them the Judge made a rule that if any came in they must stay till night. This did not lessen the number, and the counsel went so far as to state that the trial was one which would scarcely be delicate to discuss before ladies.—They did not stay away, even after this hint. The N. Y. Express reproves this morbid taste on the part of the ladies, and relates the following capital anecdote:

This instance reminds us of an occurrence in Court which we remember to have heard a very distinguished jurist, (now deceased,) relate with much gusto.—An emergency arose, like this we have described, when in the opinion of the court and counsel, it was proper that the proceedings should be conducted without the presence of ladies. Several were in attendance and the suggestion was made generally, by the Court. But not one lady left her seat. The Judge then remarked that those ladies who were virtuous were expected to go,—with regard to those of an opposite character, they might stay and welcome.—The result was the clearing of galleries as if by magic.

For the election in N. Y. city, there have been put in nomination four tickets—one whig, one loco, one native and one 3d party. Last spring the Whigs had only about 5,000 votes—and the natives prevailed. This year the whigs have set up rather more independently, and will give a larger vote; but the locofocos, according to the signs, will carry the day this time. The election came off last Tuesday.

Our friend Walton of the Sherbrooke Gazette seems to think that, as there are about the same number of inhabitants upon the Concord and Portland Rail Road routes, the way business would be nearly equal on each. By referring to an article in our paper of to-day, from the Boston Journal, it will seem there must be a great difference in the two routes. The inhabitants on the Portland route—two thirds of them—are within 50 miles of Portland, and a good share of that number within 20, while on the Concord route they are as numerous, or nearly so, as the whole line through Vermont as they are in N. Hampshire within 70 miles of Concord. In the former case, the business done on a road would pay far more times the distance that the business on the latter would—and of course four times as much fare be paid. Is there no difference here? Certainly—as great as there is between \$1 and \$4. It would seem that even *Prebleans* could not blind men long on this point.

SHALL WE HAVE A RAIL ROAD?

It may be laid down as a fixed fact, that in New England and indeed, in the U. States generally, Rail Roads will be made in all directions in the course where the amount of business is sufficient or can be made so by constructing a Road, to insure to immigrants a reasonable income. Roads are already proposed in many places and self-preservation requires that they should be opened in others, and so fast as spare capital can be found it will be invested in these stocks. And in the same degree as this capital becomes abundant in the same ratio Rail Roads will progress, and this will depend, of course to a great extent upon the general prosperity of the country.—We say then, so soon as it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of those men who have the capital, no severe adverse revulsions occur in the pecuniary affairs of our people, the construction of a Rail Road through this section of Vermont will be finally determined upon, and in due season completed. This is so obvious to every mind that there need be no words wasted about it.

TEXAS. New Orleans dates to March 27 represent that at Houston, Texas, there is great enthusiasm in favor of Annexation. The pretension is set up—whether well or ill founded, it does not appear—that President Jones favors annexation. The paper at the capital of Texas—Washington—opposes the measure violently. These things prove this—there are two parties in Texas—one for and the other against Annexation. Which will prevail is uncertain—time must settle it.

LINES ON THE DEATH OF MRS. N. P. WILLIAMS.

SHE has gone like a star that sinks in the West,
Whose path hath e'er been over a heaven of bliss,
And yet the bright spot where it stooped to its rest
Was holier far than the morning it knew.

She has fled like a strain of her own gentle song,
That ravished the more as it drew to its close,
And yet on each note, as it floated along,
You wished that the voice would forever repose.

She has dropped like a rose, all laden with dew,
From the stem where it grew in its beauty and pride,
And her heart, which was ever found faithful and true,
As heaven's bright guardians, ne'er changed its abode.

The angels in kindness have borne her away
From an earth too imperfect and stained for her love,
Oh, her heart has full scope for its beatings to drive
As it throbs on the Infinite bosom above!

N. F. Trillick.

BLOODY AFFRAY NEAR FORT GIBSON. We have been informed that on Tuesday night last a bloody affray occurred at small cabin, on Bayou Bernard, near Fort Gibson. It seems that a number of persons were at this cabin, where illicit traffic in Whiskey was carried on, drinking and carousing. Among others were William Nicholson, a mixed blooded Cherokee, and eight or ten of the United States soldiers stationed at Gibson. Nicholson got into difficulty with the soldiers, and in the affray which followed, killed one of them on the spot, and wounding two others—one, it is supposed, mortally.—Cherokee Advocate, March 13.

The whole valuation of property in Pennsylvania for taxation, is \$420,308,670. The whole tax is \$229,308.

There was a woman on the floor who lay on her back with a pillow under her head; she would occasionally rouse up and tell a vision which she said was revealed to her. They would at times all be talking at once, hallooing at the top of their voices; some of them said there was too much sin there. By spells it was the noisiest I ever attended. He had seen them in groups hugging and kissing each other.—Once saw Elder Hall with his boots off, and the women would go and kiss his feet. One girl made a smack, but did not hit his foot with her lips. Hall said, 'He that is ashamed of me before men, him will I be ashamed of before my father and the holy angels.' She then gave his feet a number of kisses.

Lorton Lambert testified that he attended a meeting one evening, and that Dammon was very abusive; called all other denominations, liars, murderers, &c. A woman was present who pretended to have visions, and who was blasphemously called the Imitation of Christ. She was said to be from Portland; her name was Ellen Harmon. She told Mrs. Woodbury she must be baptized or go to hell. Mrs. W. concluded to be baptized. A Miss Dorinda Baker, of Orington, figured largely. She told Lambert he was the devil and would go to hell. She subsequently went into the bedroom with a man, whom they called Elder White, and when they came out they were hugging each other.

Miss Baker then went to one Doore, and they kissed each other. This night they went to the water and baptized. The visionist, Miss Harmon lying on the floor several hours—from 7 to 1 o'clock, that night. Part of the time Dammon lay on the floor, on his back. Elder White said if the Almighty had any thing to reveal, he revealed it to Miss H. She acted as mediator.

Jer. B. Green testified, that in the meeting he attended, he saw men wash women's feet, &c. He saw Dammon kiss Mrs. Osborn.—Elder D. was the presiding elder.

Allen Trundy testified that prisoner told him he must live on them that had property—and if God did not come, then they must all go to work together.

The first witness offered by defence, was James Ayer, Jr. He denied that a man went into the bedroom with Miss Baker. He was an adventist, and said it was a part of their faith to kiss each other—and that they had Bible authority for it. He admitted that prisoner had no other business than to attend meetings. Dammon admitted that he had a spiritual wife, and was glad of it. He understood Miss Harmon had a vision at Portland, and was travelling through the country relating it.

Job Moody, one of the brethren affirmed, that prisoner had repeatedly urged upon them the necessity of quitting all labor. He affirmed that D's character was good. As for himself he had been serving the Lord and hammering against the devil of late.

George Woodbury affirmed he believed in Miss Harmon's visions, because she told his wife's feelings correctly. It was his impression that prisoner kissed his wife. Believes the world will come to the end within two months; prisoner preaches so. This is the faith of the band. He believed sisters Harmon's and Baker's revelations as much as though they came from God. Sister Harmon said to his wife and the girls, if they did not do as she said they would go to hell. His wife and Dammon passed across the floor on their hands and knees. Some man did go into the bedroom. Heard brother Dammon say the gift of healing the sick lay in the church. Dammon advised as not to work, because there is enough to live upon until the end of the world.

Thomas Proctor testified that prisoner confessed to him that Miss Baker had an exercise in the bedroom and he went in and helped her out.

Much other testimony was received, pro and con, of a similar character, and the prisoner opened his defence. He cited Luke 7, 36; John 13; last chap. in Romans. Philippians 4th; 1st Thes. 5th chap.

Prisoner again arose, and read the 50th and 126 psalm. He argued that the day of grace had gone by, and that the believers were reduced, but that there were too many yet, and that the end of the world would come within a week.

The prisoner was sentenced to ten days in the House of Correction, from which sentence he appealed.

On Tuesday, after trial was concluded, and the Court was waiting for the counsel to come in, prisoner and his witnesses asked permission, and sung that hymn, by John Craig, beginning—

"While I was down in Egypt's land,
I heard my Saviour was at hand;
The midnight cry was sounding,
And I wanted to be free,
So I left my former brethren
To sound the jubilee."

These scenes are not enacted at Atkinson only.—In this city, we are informed 'gross deeds, are done by one section of the fanatics—for there are two.—One worshipping with propriety of conduct (as far as we know) at Beethoven Hall; the other at private houses. The latter hold to the 'kissing,' 'washing each others feet,' abandoning work, &c. Many of these were once respectable, happy, and comfortably situated. Now, by this delusion of the devil, they are wallowing on the floor, their characters lost, their families broken up, their daughters debased, their minds wild with insanity.

It is indeed a melancholy reflection, and well deserving the attention of the humane, how this wild fire may be stopped, our youth preserved from pollution, those saved who are not yet entirely ruined—and those ruined, recovered if it can be so. We commend to the attention of all public authorities, and private citizens, this evil in our midst; and pray that success may attend their efforts to abate it, and prevent its spread and desolating consequences.

MR. BIRNEY'S DECLINATION. The Ohio State Journal says, that Mr Birney has requested that his name be no longer used in connection with the Presidency. He does not say that he will not consent to run in 1848, but expresses the opinion, that it is wrong to bring out a name at this early period.

We presume that Mr Birney will be quite as ready in 1848, as he was in 1844, to contribute his influence and lend his forces to Texas and the South.—We hope he will continue to be the broken reed of a poor, broken-down, worthless party. He has done more in times past, to strengthen Slavery, than a dozen Calhouns and McDuffies, together, and the slaveholders ought to adorn him with a crown of laurel.—But he can do no more.—N. Y. Express.

SWITZERLAND AND THE JESUITS.

We have watched with some interest, for a considerable time past, the religious agitation in the Helvetic Republic—where republican institutions more or less pure have remained permanent for a longer period than in any other nation, ancient or modern—and remained so because the people have clung with such uniform tenacity to a Protestant religious faith. But it is now seriously threatened by the influence of the emissaries of the Pope of Rome. A warm struggle has been for some time in progress in several of the cantons—which answer in their governmental policy somewhat to that of the States of America—having also a federal Legislative head—in some, the Protestants have carried the day, while in others the Jesuits or Catholics have prevailed. In one or more where the latter have triumphed, it is stated, they have forbidden the Protestants to worship God both publicly and privately—even in the retirement of their families. Such things must, inevitably, lead to outbreaks and perhaps to blood shed. It is not in the nature of man to have his conscience trammelled—and history teaches with rare individual exceptions, that he will not submit to such exactions peaceably. Among the items of foreign news by a late arrival, we find the following notice of the discussion of this great and exciting question by the 'Diet' or Congress, of Switzerland:

The Queen of the West has brought intelligence from Switzerland, up to the 1st of March. The debate in the 'Diet' at Zurich, on the expulsion of the Jesuits, was of the most exciting character. The entrance to the chamber was obstructed by dense masses of people, and it was only through the aid of a military force that a passage could be made for the members. The business of the Chamber opened with a motion for the expulsion of the Jesuits, which motion was sustained by the presentation of petitions, signed by over 120,000 citizens.

The liberals denounced the Jesuits without any reservation. Some of the leaders charged them with being corrupt in morals; having lost for power; ungenerous, because the laws of the order require implicit obedience, and because they have caused civil commotions, and furnished arms with which to assail the liberties of Switzerland. They are enemies of liberty, enemies of the Press, enemies of liberal education, and are altogether unfit to direct the education of Swiss children. They secretly wish to destroy the Protestant faith and establish Romanism upon its foundation. If they are dangerous in a monarchy, they are doubly so in a Republic. These are the main arguments used for the expulsion of the Jesuits.

The advocates of the Jesuits, mostly from the Catholic Cantons, denied these charges and, attributed the agitations in Switzerland to other causes. They charged that the Protestants were constantly making aggressions upon the Catholics, and hence the source of the difficulties in some of the Cantons. The deputies who defended the Catholics were violent in their language, declaring that whenever or wherever attempts were made to expel the Jesuits, they would be met with organized resistance. It could not be done, they said except by force of arms, and on appeal to such force is what they defied them to do. The Diet adjourned amidst great excitement, without any definite action on this important question.

By a later arrival at New York, the subsequent proceedings of the Diet, are furnished, as follows:

From the London Times of March 7th.

SWITZERLAND. Our accounts from Switzerland come down to the 12th inst. inclusive. The Diet on that day divided on the question 'that the Jesuits be expelled the Confederation,' when the members stood thus—for the expulsion, 10 cantons and 2 half cantons; against it, 8 cantons and 2 half cantons. Two cantons (St. Gall and Geneva) declined voting, but recommended that the cantons in which the Jesuits had established themselves should be called upon to remove them.

This decision leaves the matter unsettled, for a majority, consisting of at least 12 cantons, is necessary to render valid any vote. The consequence may therefore be regarded as menacing, although we learn from our private letters that the Jesuits themselves intend voluntarily withdrawing from the States of the Confederation. 'As however,' says our correspondent, 'one half of the men I see are mad for the moment, I should not be surprised if the free corps were again to take the field.' It is evident from what precedes that the cantons which desire to keep the Jesuits have not the majority, and they cannot hope to obtain it for even if St. Gall and Geneva should at last incline to that side, an equality of votes only could be the result. It is probable, on the contrary that the cantons which desire the Jesuits to be expelled by the Diet, will in the end gain the advantage. The public mind is so violently agitated at present in Switzerland, and particularly in the cantons of St. Gall and Geneva, that it is difficult to imagine that the Grand Councils of these cantons, which have given the instructions that have been just followed, shall not find themselves forced to act. But it will be sufficient for one of these States to join those desirous of the general expulsion of the order, to give the latter the majority in the Diet.

CONSEQUENCES OF A LADY'S UNFORGIVENESS. A fatal duel has recently taken place at Frankfurt, under the following circumstances:—A young partner in a mercantile house, M. Kuppenburg, 21 years of age, conducting a young lady home from church, in alppery weather, gave her his arm. She slipped and fell, notwithstanding his support, and an officer of dragons, chanced to be walking behind, indulged in a smile at the disaster. Kuppenburg, finding reason for offence in the officer's amusement, challenged him the next day. Lavalette, the dragon, refused to fight for such a trifle, but offered to apologize to the lady, which he did on the same night, at a ball. The lady, however, replied that the account was to be settled with Mr. Kuppenburg, not with her, and the result of this silly lack of sense and feeling was the death of the officer, and an almost mortal wound to her champion. They fought with pistols, and Mr. Kuppenburg received a ball in his stomach, of which he lay dangerously ill at the last accounts. Mr. Lavalette was shot through the neck, and died immediately.

From the Boston Mercantile Journal.

We cheerfully give place to the following communication from a gentleman, who has attentively investigated the matter, and whose statements are entitled to confidence:

ST. LAWRENCE AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

MR. SLEEPER:—Your paper of the 32d inst. contains a statistical table copied from the Montreal Courier, designed to show that so far as the claims of the rival Railroad routes from the Atlantic to Montreal depend upon the population of the towns through which they pass, they have nearly equal merits. The table is compiled from the census of 1840, and the population of the towns through which it is alleged the route will pass from Portland to the Provincial line, is shown to be 33,418 while that of the towns enumerated between Concord and the line at Stanstead is 33,272. I beg leave to analyze this statement, as without a reference to the map it is calculated to create very erroneous impressions. I will say nothing of the fact that several towns are omitted upon the Concord route, but will merely call attention to the following facts.

Of the towns on the Portland route containing 33,418 inhabitants, four, viz. Westbrook, Falmouth, Cumberland and North Yarmouth, are commercial towns on Casco Bay, within 10 miles of Portland, and contain 10,627 inhabitants. Eight towns (including the above four) are in Cumberland county, and contain 20,223 inhabitants. 30,802 of the 33,418 claimed as the population upon this route reside in the towns within 60 miles of Portland, viz. Westbrook, Falmouth, Cumberland, North Yarmouth, Gray, N. Gloucester, Poland, Minot, Oxford, Paris, Norway, Woodstock, Greenwood, Rumford, and Bethel, leaving but 2595 inhabitants scattered through the mountainous region between Rumford and Canada line, a distance of at least 70 miles. And of this 2,595, 1,751 are in the towns of Stewartstown and Colebrook, N. H. and Canaan, Vt., within 10 miles of the line.

While the northern half of the Portland route is shown thus to be almost destitute of population, and does not communicate with any settlements to be accommodated on either side, it will be seen by consulting the map, that the population of the towns enumerated in the aforesaid table on the Concord route is very equally diffused through the entire line. The New Hampshire portion, a little more than half the distance, contains 19,554, and the Vermont portion, 14,718. This is not all. Not only is the whole line of the route inhabited somewhat densely, but throughout the entire distance almost, and especially the northern half, it opens to a wide spread and populous region of country on either side. That section of Vermont alone which flows more naturally into this than any other projected Railroad route either east or west, contains a population of more than 50,000, embracing the counties of Orleans, Caledonia, Essex and half the county of Orange.

INVESTIGATOR JUNIOR.

March 28, 1845.

GAMBLING IN GOTHAM. A New York paper states that more than fifty gaming houses are in active operation in New York, the most of them being located in Park row, Barclay street, and Broadway below Canal street; and that more than one thousand gamblers by profession, are prowling about the city, and passing for respectable citizens.

The following maxim is worthy of consideration about these days:—"Climb not too high, lest you fall; lie not on the ground, lest you be trampled on. Consider yourself as safest when your own legs bear you."

A gentleman having a horse that started and broke his wife's neck, a neighboring squire told him he wished to buy it for his wife to ride upon. "No," said the other, "I will not sell it—I intend to marry again myself."

REV. J. H. FAIRCHILD. A meeting of the friends of this gentleman has been called in Boston, to consider and determine what measure they ought now to take in his behalf, he having been honorably acquitted by a jury of his country.

Mr Severance, of the Kennebec (Me.) Journal, says that twenty years ago he worked in the Intelligence printing office at Washington, by the side of Gen. Cameron, the newly elected U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania.

MORSE'S TELEGRAPH. We have been informed, on reliable authority, that books will be opened in a few days in New York, Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore, for subscriptions to the stock of a Company for the construction of a line of Morse's Magnetic Telegraphs between Baltimore and New York, with Ames Kendall at its head.—Baltimore American.

THE RUM TRADE IN MICHIGAN. The Legislature passed an act at its late session, by which the voters of each town, at their annual meeting, are to vote 'yea,' or 'nay,' on the question of granting licenses to sell ardent spirits within such town during the succeeding year. By a supplementary act, this law is made to take immediate effect; and the question will accordingly be submitted to the voters at the approaching town meetings on the first Monday of April.—Detroit Advertiser.

TEXAS. Mr Ritchie, who has just returned to Richmond from Washington, says: "We understand that our own government at Washington have their eyes open, and are displaying the most determined energy in our relations with the young republic. Mr Pitt, of the State Department, is about to proceed to Texas with instructions to our Charge."

TEXAS. The N. Y. Herald—one of the earliest and most violent advocates of annexation, thus responds over the late news from the south:

"Unless there be a general concurrence on the part of the masses of the people of both parties, the probability is that Texas never will be annexed. We are sorry—very sorry—sorry from the bottom of our heart, that we have lost Texas, and shall accordingly wear crepe on the left arm for thirty days, and recommend to our friends, the democracy, to do likewise."

The Washington Temperance Society of Albany has induced one thousand and fifteen to sign the pledge within the past year! This is surely doing something worthy of record.

NEW YORK CITY. In the charter election the Natives have been beaten—Harper is defeated and his party have not carried a single ward. Havemeyer, the Polk candidate has 6,000 majority over Harper. Seldon, supported by a portion of the Whigs, has about 8,000 votes. The Whigs carried two of the wards and the locos the rest.

In Albany, Page, the Polk candidate for Mayor, succeeded by 27 majority,—but the Whigs carried the city by electing 11 of the 20 Common Council men. A 3d candidate for Mayor drew off votes from the Whig candidate and this gave that office to the locos.

THE MANCHESTER MURDER. Nothing new has come to light respecting this horrid deed. Many rumors are abroad but they are not credited by the N. H. papers.

FIRE. The house of Mr Robert Somers of Barnet, was entirely consumed last Wednesday morning, together with its contents. The fire caught from an arch where sap had been boiling the previous evening.

The remarks of the last Watchman upon the several rail road routes are a little singular, to say the least. It talks of a union of the Passumpsic and Rutland interests for two roads—and this upon the strength of the few remarks in our last, in which a quarrel between the friends of the two routes alluded to, was respectfully declined on our part. We thought it would be too bad for any friend or friends of another route to be allowed to succeed in any efforts to get up a quarrel between the friends of the Rutland and Passumpsic roads, and we guess they won't be able to do it. Nothing would please some persons more than this, could they succeed.

The last Burlington Free Press, we are glad to perceive reciprocates the feelings and sentiments expressed in our notice of the two roads.

Young Coleman, the inventor of the Eolian Attachment to the Piano—and from which he had realized a fortune of \$700,000, died at Saratoga on the 5th inst. of the Mumps and Measles.

Gov. Steele of New Hampshire has issued a handbill offering \$1000 for the apprehension of the murderer of Mr Parker, or \$500 for any information communicated to Lyman B. Walker, Attorney General, which shall lead to his apprehension.

What progress is being made in the extension of the Concord railroad to Canada? Is not high time that the State Railroad Commissioners had reported in regard to a route—that a final survey should be completed—that subscriptions should be opened for stock? While these essential preliminaries are delayed, the friends of the extension of the Fitchburg road through Brattleborough or Keene, on one side, and the Portland folks on the other, are industriously at work in progressing a railroad from the Atlantic to Canada by some other route than through the interior of New Hampshire.

We are inclined to believe—we may say the fact is almost self-evident—that if subscription books for stock in a road from this town to the Canada line, were already opened, nothing could prevent its ultimate, and we believe, speedy construction.—Hill's Patriot.

We are glad to see an interest beginning to be awakened in Concord for the extension of the Railroad to Canada Line. For the information of all who feel an interest we say a final survey is progressing with all possible despatch. The Railroad Commissioners are to be called on in time to make their report at the May session of the Governor and Council. Books for the stock have already been opened and considerable progress made, therein. As soon as the forms of laying out the road can be gone through with, the necessary statistics will have been collected and nearly half of the stock subscribed to build the road to Haverhill. It would give the friends of the enterprise all along the route great pleasure to receive the aid and influence of the Concord press and the Concord people.—Belknap Gazette.

A FISH HOOK REMOVED FROM THE ESOPHAGUS WITHOUT AN OPERATION.—Reported by ANDREW R. KILPATRICK, M. D., Woodville, Miss.

In the summer of 1837, Mrs. * * * was enjoying her usual siesta, in the afternoon of a warm day, on a pallet spread on the floor in a cool part of the house; and while she was laying on her back sleeping pleasantly, no doubt dreaming of past pleasures, her grandson, a little urchin of three or four summers, was playing about the house with a fishing tackle complete, pole, line and hook; who, when he discovered the old lady with her mouth widely distended, thought it was a fine opportunity to "catch a fish." Accordingly, in order to effect his purpose, he cautiously deposited the "barbed hook" (I believe there was no bait on it) into his granddame's open mouth. The irritation caused her to wake suddenly, and as her mouth was dry from exposure, she closed it, and swallowed the hook two or three inches below the uvula. So soon as she discovered her situation, the whole family was assembled by her calls and cries, of distress, except little Charlie, who had dropped his pole in a panic, and in provincial phrase, mizzled.

Some gentle efforts were essayed to remove the hook, both by the patient and some of the family; but being apprehensive of fixing the barb in the throat, they ceased all efforts, and despatched a messenger for Dr. Leary Antony, who resided in the neighborhood. When he arrived, and found that the hook was not fastened into the flesh, his fertile brain suggested a plan by which it could be removed safely, easily, and without an operation.

His plan was, to cut off the line within a foot or two of the mouth of the patient; then to drill a hole through a rifle-bullet and drop it over the line, down on the hook. In order to fix the bullet on the point of the hook and maintain it firmly in that position, a reed was procured, the joints punched out, and then passed down over the line, and pressed firmly over the bullet. In this manner the hook, bullet and reed were all withdrawn at once, very easily, without any injury to the esophagus or fauces.

This all seems so simple, like Columbus's egg, that the reader may think he would have done the same thing. But the influence of education and of common practice, and the desire to perform surgical operations and acquire some celebrity, all conspire to keep us in the same beaten track; and the majority of minds, when started and trained in a certain way, seldom if ever alter their course. It is matter of rejecting, too, that the knife is less used now, than it was some years since, when surgeons seemed to vie with each other who could cut the largest gashes and the most of them.—New Orleans Medical Journal.

BRILLIANT WHIG VICTORY!

OLD CONNECTICUT AGAINST THE INFAMOUS TEXAS SCHEME.

Four Whigs elected to Congress, in place of the four Texas Loco Focos.

Whig Governor, Whig Senate, and Whig House of Representatives, elected by the people.

Our accounts received from our sister State of Connecticut, are of the most cheering kind. The good Whigs of that State have done their duty nobly. They have reprimanded, in a voice of thunder, the recreants, Catlin, Seymour, Simons, and Stewart, for their votes in Congress, on the infamous measure of Annexation. Old Connecticut is Whig again, throughout her State Government, and her delegation in the House of Representatives of Congress. No body but Niles now remains to disgrace her—and she will only await the expiration of his term, to place by the side of her Huntington, in the National Senate, another good and true Whig.

This result will be highly gratifying to good Whigs throughout the Union. All will join in giving due honor to their brethren of Connecticut, who have achieved so signal and glorious a triumph.

The Courant of Wednesday brings us returns nearly complete, (all but 15 towns.) In these, it will be seen, the majority of Baldwin over every thing is 15-12. So far as known, the Senate stands twelve Whigs to five Loco Focos; four to hear from, probably all Whigs. The Courant says:

In our tables below we give the returns from all the towns in the State but 15. They give Mr Baldwin, Whig, 26,393 votes; Mr Toucey, Loco, 23,112; Scott, 1759. Mr Baldwin's majority, 1532. The towns to be heard from will not materially change this majority. Mr Baldwin and the whole State Ticket are elected by about 1500 majority. The majority for Mr Clay last fall was only 1048.

The House stands 101 whigs, 60 locos and one 3d party man. James Dixon, of Hartford, Samuel D. Hubbard, of Middleton, John A. Rockwell, of Norwich and Truman Smith of Litchfield, all Whigs, are elected to Congress.

BRIGHTON MARKET, Monday, April 7. Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market, 510 Beef Cattle, 25 pairs of Working Oxen, 760 Sheep, and 3150 Swine.

PORKS.—Beef Cattle—Sales quick at an advance. We quote Extra \$6 62 1/2; first quality 5 50 a 5 75; second quality 5 25 a 5 50; third quality 4 65 a 5. Working Oxen—sales at \$6 55, 72, 80, and \$84. Sheep. Sales from 3 to 5. A few cosset weathers at 6 25.

Swine—Lots to peddle, 4 1/2 for sows, 5 1/2 for barrows; a lot of large barrows, \$5 1/2. At retail, 5 1/2 to 6 1/2.

BOSTON MARKET.—April 8.

BUTTER. 8 a 17 per lb. CHEESE, new milk—7 1/2 a 8 do FLOUR, Howard st. 4 67 a 4 75, Western canal 4 94 a 5 25.

WOOL.—No change on our last quotations, and market exceedingly languid for almost every description. Saxony, fleeces, 45 a 47 American Full blood, 40 a 42 1/2 blood, 35 a 36 Common 1/2 blood, 30 a 32 Lamb's, 1st quality, 38 a 40

MARRIAGES.

In Sutton, April 6, by Rev. R. Godding of Burke, Mr JOSHUA BROWNEY to Miss PENELOPE RIDER, both of Sutton.

In Danville, April 3, by Rev S. Chamberlin, Mr John Brown to Miss Nancy Stas, both of D. In Lunenburg, March 27, by Rev G. B. Horton, Mr Tully Strobridge, of Albany, to Miss Sarah Presby, of L.

DEATHS.

In Lunenburg, April 9, of consumption, Colonel CHARLES HOWE, son of Hon. Stephen Howe, aged 24. In announcing the exit of the deceased, though painful, there is a melancholy satisfaction in referring to some of the many rare and amiable qualities which distinguished the character of our friend. He possessed a sound, discriminating and well-cultivated mind—was modest and unassuming in his manners—affectionate, frank, manly and honorable in all his intercourse with society. Being universally respected, the shafts of the envious and poisoned arrows of the calumniators, so often aimed at elevated character, either passed by him or fell harmless at his feet. Finally, his entire character was composed of such excellencies as are alike difficult to find or describe.—While we know not, we do not fear, nor is it ours to fix, his eternal destiny. Suffice it to say, as was his life, so also was his death, peaceful and tranquil.—Although he saw distinctly the approach of that grim messenger whose unerring hand was both sure and soon to strike the fatal blow, unwelcome especially in the sunshine of manhood, he evinced a calm, an uncommon resignation to his fate, chiefly anxious for those he left behind.

In Waterford, April 3, Mr SIMEON HILL, aged 56.

In Hardwick, April 24, Charles Franklin, son of Percy S. Webber, aged 7 years and 4 months.

In Lyndon, March 23, Mr John Bly, a soldier of the revolution, aged 87 years 7 months and 15 days.

In Darien, Walworth Co. Wisconsin Territory, March 4, Benjamin, son of Benjamin G. Dow, formerly of Walden, Vt., aged 11 years, 9 months and 9 days, after an illness of 8 months.

In Melbourne, Eastern Townships, C. E., Captain John McDonald, R. N. aged near 50 years. At Stanstead, C. E., March 23, Mr Zadock Steele, in the 87th year of his age. Mr Steele was a native of Tolland, Connecticut, was actively engaged for more than three years in the war of the American Revolution, subsequently emigrated to Randolph, Vt., where he was captured by a party of Indians in the services of the enemy, and delivered up to them as a prisoner of war at Montreal, and is particularly mentioned in the narrative of his life, and sufferings, entitled the "Indian Captive." Having embraced religion in early life, in his last hours, his faith and confidence in God did not fail him, but expressed the fullest assurance of a glorious immortality beyond the grave.

House for Sale.

THE subscriber offers his House, situated in Fairbanks Village, for sale. It is pleasantly located, nearly new, and well finished, with good out buildings. Terms easy. LOAMMI FLINT. April 20, 1845. 402tf

DR. J. P. BANCROFT, OFFICE, at the house of Mr KITTREDGE. St. Johnsbury Plain, March, 1845. 398tf

For Sale, by H. MARTIN, GENTLEMEN and Ladies Saddles; Plated Gilt and Plain Harnesses; Trunks, Traveling Bags and Valises. St. Johnsbury Plain, March, 1845. 399tf

JOHN NICHOLS, Counsellor & Attorney at Law, GUILDFORD, VERMONT. N. B. All professional business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. 395tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that in consequence of ill health he has relinquished his Foundry and Machine Business. The business will be continued by his successors, J. C. & J. H. PADDOCK & CO. whom he would take this occasion to recommend to the confidence and patronage of his former customers and friends, as having been long connected with the business and familiar with all its branches.

HUXHAM PADDOCK.

St. Johnsbury, April 1, 1845. 402tf

PADDOCK'S IRON FOUNDRY AND Machine Shops.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the friends and former patrons of the above named establishment that they have taken the concern and will continue the

Foundry and Machine Shop Business

in all its branches. The quality of the iron made and the manner in which the work is executed at this establishment is so well known they flatter themselves that a liberal share of patronage will not be withheld from them.

Orders from a distance by mail or otherwise will receive particular and prompt attention.

J. C. & J. H. PADDOCK & CO.

April 1, 1845. 402tf

New Spring Goods.

C. C. WILDER

IS now opening a new, splendid and fashionable Stock of Goods; the styles and the prices of which will be found to combine economy and beauty, and afford a rare opportunity to select the most desirable styles of merchandise with facility, with every grade in price that could be desired. Among them are—

Super French, German and American Broad-cloths, various beautiful colors; super French and English Doeskins and Cassimeres; elegant assortment of plain and fancy, light and dark Dedham Doeskins, Cassimeres and Satinets; great assortment of light and dark

Vestings,

new styles, and a great assortment of Summer Stuffs.

DRESS GOODS.

Rich Cashmeres, Royaltons, Rep. De Royals, Barages, Crapes, Alpaca Poplin, DeEcones, Mouslin de Laine, various styles; Laces, Linens, Cambrics, Muslins, Edgings, Bonnets, Ribbons, Artificials, &c. Tailor's Trimmings, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, all styles; Umbrellas, Parasols and Sun Shades; large lot of domestic Cottons extremely cheap; Crochery and Glass Ware, Hard Ware—best selected family Groceries cheap, and many other styles and kinds not mentioned.

I would also state that I have made such arrangements in regard to purchasing Goods as to be able to sell at reduced prices, which is a consideration to some. All in want of good and cheap Goods before concluding their spring purchases are invited to call at my new Store.

St. Johnsbury Plain, April 14, 1845. 402w3

NOTICE.

I have given my son, Fyler B. Gaskill, his time after this date, and I shall not hereafter claim his earnings nor be accountable for his debts.

SAMUEL GASKILL, JR.

Waterford, March 11, 1845. 402w3

STATE OF VERMONT.

District of Essex, ss. At a Probate Court, held at Guildhall, within and for said District, on the 3d day of April, A. D. 1845. Present the Hon. Moody Rich, Judge.

AN Instrument, purporting to be the last will and testament of Hannah Woodbury, late of Concord in said district, deceased, being presented to the court here by Harriet Woodbury, the executrix therein named for Probate: it is ordered by said court, that all persons concerned therein, be notified to appear at a session of said court, to be held at the Probate Office in said Guildhall, on the 3d day of May, A. D. 1845, and show cause, if any they may have, against the probate of said will, for which purpose it is further ordered, that a copy of the record of this order be published three weeks successively, in the Caledonian, printed at St. Johnsbury, as soon as may be.

WM. HEYWOOD, JR. Register.

A true copy of record—Attest,

402w3 WM. HEYWOOD, JR. Register.

Erasmus Bur's Estate.

STATE OF VERMONT.

Caledonia, ss. At a Probate Court holden at the Probate Office in Danville, in said District, on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1845.

SAMUEL ORCUTT, Administrator of the estate of Erasmus Bur, late of Burke, in the County of Caledonia, deceased, presents his account of administration against said Estate for allowance.

Whereupon it is ordered by said Court that said Administrator notify all persons interested in said Estate, to appear at a Probate Court to be holden at the Probate Office in said Danville, on the 17th day of May, A. D. 1845, and object to the allowance of said account, if they see cause, by publishing a copy of the record of this order three weeks successively in the Caledonian, a newspaper printed at St. Johnsbury in said district.

CHAS. J. DAVIS, Register.

A true copy of record—Attest—

402w3 CHAS. J. DAVIS, Register.

PROBATE SALE.

BY order of the Hon. the Probate Court for the District of Orleans:

Will be sold at public auction on Wednesday the 23d day of April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. all the Real Estate of Paul Cook, Jr. late of Barton, consisting of the home farm of said deceased, known as the home farm of said deceased, containing about 140 acres of land and appurtenances, situated in Barton, in said District, on the stage road leading from Montpelier to Stanstead, within two miles from the village in Barton, and one of the village in Glover. To those who are acquainted with said farm any description would be unnecessary. But for the information of those at a distance I would say, for quality of soil and convenience of location it is surpassed by none, being in the immediate vicinity of the pleasant and flourishing village of Glover, and only two miles from Barton, on a good road, composed of interval and upland of the first quality, sugar lot, &c. with a good farm house, two barns, sheds and other out-buildings thereon sufficient for said farm.

Also, all the remaining personal Estate of said deceased, consisting of two horses, one cow, 150 sheep, farming tools and various other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to be on the premises.

Conditions made known at the time and place of sale.

CYRUS BEMIS, Administrators.

ANNE COOK, } Administrators.

March 26, 1845. 401w3

Moral and Religious.

COMFORT OF RELIGION. I recollect when I was but a very small boy, but six years old, my father who loved the true religion, and who used every Sabbath afternoon from five to eight o'clock, to travel round the suburbs of Dublin, and visit the sick and distressed, asked me if I would walk with him to see a very old woman. We went into a very remote part of the city, and I followed him into an upper chamber, where I was struck at the sight of an old lady lying on a pallet of straw; there was no bed, no chair, no table in the room! The moment my father entered, she appeared to receive him with joy.

I said to my father, "Tis strange she appears to be quite happy!" I then inquired, "Dear mother, you are very old; what makes you so happy? you appear to be very poor, and have no one to attend you. What have you to eat?"

"I have," said she, this crust, which has been lying by me these two days; and I am very happy, for, my child, I have Jesus. I have religion; my Jesus is with me here, lonely and forsaken as I appear! He makes my crust pleasant, and my drop of water delightful; and I was that moment thinking of the text, "I will be a father to the fatherless, and a husband to the widow." And "God has sent your father to my relief."

Here my heart was touched; I was affected. Here was the poor woman without an earthly friend, and nought but religion to comfort her; religion the daughter of paradise, that supports suffering humanity in this vale of tears; religion made her rich; it was her friend.

RAILROADS AND CANALS. "On more than 350 miles of railroad in the State of Pennsylvania," (says the U. S. Gazette,) "no cars are run on the Sabbath. No merchandise, it is believed, is transported on that day on any of the railroads. The transportation boats on the main line of the canal, have ceased almost entirely to run on the Sabbath. Those companies that have discontinued business on this day, whether upon railroads or canals, are well pleased with the arrangement, believing, that yielding to the demands of civil and divine laws, they have suffered no pecuniary loss. They have also the satisfaction of knowing that they have conferred an incalculable blessing upon those in their employ."

MR CLAY MADE A MEMBER OF THE AM. HOME MISS. SOCIETY. The Ladies of the Durand Missionary Society of New Haven, recently made Henry Clay a life member of the American Home Missionary Society, by a contribution of \$50.00. Mr Clay acknowledged the favor by a letter, of which the following is a copy:

ASHLAND, 7th March, 1845.
Dear Sir—I have received your favor, transmitting a testimonial of my being made a member for life of the American Home Missionary Society, in virtue of a contribution made for that object by the ladies of the Durand Society, New Haven.

I request you to communicate to them my grateful acknowledgments for this distinguished proof of their highly appreciated esteem and regard, and to assure them that I share with them a profound sense of the surpassing importance of the Christian religion, and believing, as I sincerely do, in its truth, I hope and trust that their laudable endeavors to promote and advance its cause may be crowned with signal success.

I am obliged to you for your account of the operations of the Society. And from their great extent I should suppose the results of the labors of the Society would fully correspond with the pious and religious motives which prompted its establishment.

I am, with great respect,
Your friend and obedient servant,
H. CLAY.

CHARLES HALL, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

REVIVAL. A recent letter from Pennsylvania states, that interesting revivals of religion have for some time been in progress in five different towns in one county, where the population is chiefly German, and among whom the colporteur system of visiting families, sustaining meetings, and distributing religious books has been prosecuted the past year.

HAMILTON COLLEGE. A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce states, that the revival in College, thus far, has resulted in the hopeful conversion of thirty-four or five of the students, including all the senior class, with the exception of two.

We learn that an interesting state of religious feeling exists in Rev. Mr. Hiddens society in Deerfield. Let that church have the prayers of the people of God, that from it a work of grace may break out in every direction.

The Christian Reflector reports a revival in the Baptist Society in Northwood.—N. H. Journal.

ST. LOUIS MISSOURI. It is ever refreshing to all who love Christ, and find their happiness in his service, to hear of the saving operations of his Spirit in the enlargement of his kingdom. Those churches who are not peculiarly favored themselves, will rejoice that the showers of divine grace are experienced in some other portions of the great moral vineyard.

The St. Louis "Herald of Religious Liberty" says: "God has been pleased to visit with special indications of his presence several churches in this State, within a few months past; and a number of persons have been led to hope for pardon through the efficacy of atoning blood. There are, at present, some encouraging prospects in this city. The heavenly dove seems to be hovering over us. Religious services have been more frequent and better attended than usual. There have been special appointments in the Second Presbyterian Church in this city, during the present week; and a number of persons have inquired earnestly, 'What shall we do to be saved?'"

We hope these gracious influences may continue, and become general in our city, and that all may have occasion to say, the Lord is with us in very deed. Every benevolent heart must rejoice in the elevation of human sorrow, and the prevention of human guilt. Pure and undefiled religion alone, before God and the Father, can accomplish these desirable ends—can make man holy and happy here, and prepare him to be truly and forever happy hereafter.

Poetry.

Mr Dillingham has cheated Vermont out of the distinguished honor accorded to her in the annexation, by voting for the annexation of Texas—after Mr Polk arrived at Washington.

HONOR TO VERMONT.

There appeared, not long ago, in one of the papers, published at Washington, the following paragraph: "The President elect was received at Washington by a Committee of reception consisting of one from each State, all of whom were in favor of the annexation of Texas. Every State was represented except Vermont, and not one could be found from that State who favored Annexation."

Whereupon, a Lady of Lowell, threw off the following spirited lines:

GLORY TO OLD VERMONT! She stands,
Where Freedom's star hath never set;
Though dim its light in other lands,
It shineth on her mountain's yet.
Right faithfully and nobly still,
Her free-born sons their birth-right keep,
And from each towering rock and hill,
Her stern alarm soundeth deep.

She will not write her unstained name
Upon the scroll which adds one more
To those strong links in slavery's chain,
Too galling in its power before,
And when was heard a rallying call
For Slavery's help—Ho! who will come
From out her Northern citadel?
A mighty voice made answer—none.

Then honored be her name for aye,
The Good and true Green Mountain State;
Her's be the fame which cannot die
Of being truly, nobly great.
God keep her ever thus—a land
Where Freedom bath her strongest towers,
Where brave, free men may proudly stand,
And say—this mountain home is ours.
Lowell, Feb. 26, 1845. M. T. R.

From Chambers' Journal.
NABODY KENS YE.

[We extract this piece of drollery from "Whistle Bunkie, Fifth Series," a collection of original songs published at Glasgow, to which it had been contributed by Mr R. L. Malone.]

ARK ye doin' ought weel?—are ye thrivin', my man?
Be thankful to Fortune for a' that she sen's ye;
Ye'll ha'e plenty of friends to offer their hand,
When ye needna their countenance—a' body kens ye;

A' body kens ye,
A' body kens ye,
When ye needna their countenance—a' body kens ye!

But wait ye a wee, till the tide tak's a turn!
An' awa wi' the ebb drifts the favors she sen's ye;
Cauld friendship will then leave ye lanely to mourn;
When ye need na' their friendship, then nabody kens ye;

Nabody kens ye, &c.
The crony who stuck like a barr to your side,
An' vowed wi' his heart's dearest bluid to befriend ye,

A five-guinea note, man, will part ye as wide
As if oceans and deserts were lyin' between ye!
Nabody kens ye, &c.

It's the siller that doesn't man! 't's the siller; the siller!
It's the siller that breaks ye, an' mak's an' an' an' an' ye!

When your pockets are toom, an' wab i' the loom,
Then tak' ye my word for't, there's nabody kens ye!

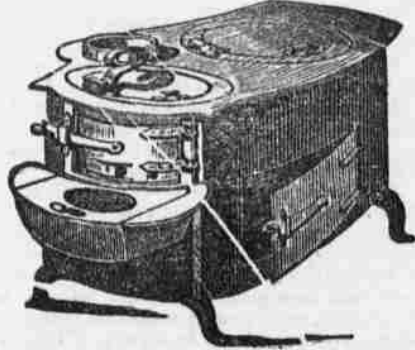
Nabody kens ye, &c.
But thinkna I mean that a' mankind are sae—
It's the butterfly-frien's that misfortune should fear ye—

There are those worth the name—gude sen' there were mae!
Wha' the calder the blast, aye the closer draw near ye!
Nabody kens ye, &c.

The friend's who can tell us our faults to our face,
But aye fra our fires in our absence defend us,
Leeze me on sic hearts! o' life's pack he's the ace
Wha seems to disown us when nabody kens us.

CHORUS.

Nabody kens us, nabody kens us,
Poorth's a dry nose frae folly whilk speans us—
She deprives us o' means, just to show us our frien's
Wha winna disown us when nabody kens us.



Improved Flue Stoves,

THICK PLATES, constantly for sale by
E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO.

LOOK AT THIS!

IF you want a good article of CABINET WORK or CHAIRS, call upon Joseph Hancock, who keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of such articles and at fair prices. His assortment at present consists of Secretaries, Bureaus, Sofas, Centre, Dining, Pier and Toilet TABLES, Wash and Light Stands, Bedsteads of various kinds, Cane and Plank Seat Chairs, all of a better quality than is usually found in the country. He will make to order and at short notice any article in his line.
St. Johnsbury, April 1, 1844. 349y1

W. I. Goods and Groceries.

TEA of VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY, Coffee, Rice, Spices, Raisins, Figs, Oil, Fish, Salt, Trinidad, New Orleans and Sugar House Molasses, loaf and brown Sugar, &c. &c.
Those purchasing Molasses are particularly invited to examine our New Orleans.
E. JEWETT & CO.
March 5, 1845. 397f

500 Rolls

PAPER Hangings, at prices from 12½ to 45 cents just received and for sale by
E. JEWETT & CO.
Oct. 3.]

STATE OF VERMONT.

Orleans County, ss.
Simonds, Conant & Co.
vs.
Dan Gray, 2d, and F. A. Garfield, Trustees.
Orleans County Court,
December Term, 1844.

ACTION of book account in which the Plaintiff claims of the Defendant five hundred dollars to balance book accounts between them.

Because the said Dan Gray, 2d, has not had personal notice of the pendency of this suit, it is ordered by the Court here, that he be notified thereof by publishing the substance of said suit together with this order, three weeks successively in the Caledonian, printed at St. Johnsbury in the County of Caledonia, the last publication to be at least twenty days before the sitting of this Court at Irasburgh on the 4th Tuesday of June, A. D. 1845, which will be deemed sufficient notice to the Defendant to appear at said term and make answer.

HENRY M. BATES, Clerk.
REDFIELD & FLETCHER, Attorneys. 401w3

STATE OF VERMONT.

Orleans County, ss.
Cyrus Bemis & Co.
vs.
Dan Gray, 2d.
Orleans County Court,
December Term, 1844.

ACTION of book account in which the Plaintiff claims of the Defendant five hundred dollars to balance book accounts between them.

The said Dan Gray, 2d, not having had personal notice of the pendency of this suit, it is ordered by the Court here, that he be notified thereof by publishing the substance of said suit together with this order, three weeks successively in the Caledonian, printed at St. Johnsbury in the County of Caledonia, the last publication to be at least twenty days before the sitting of this Court at Irasburgh on the 4th Tuesday of June, A. D. 1845, which will be deemed sufficient notice to the Defendant to appear at said term and make answer.

HENRY M. BATES, Clerk.
J. A. FLETCHER, Attorney. 401w3

STATE OF VERMONT.

Orleans County, ss.
Ira Strong,
vs.
Dan Gray, 2d, and Olin L. Gray.
F. A. Garfield and Silas Wheeler, Trustees.
Orleans County Court,
December Term, 1844.

ACTION of book account, in which the Plaintiff claims of the Defendants two hundred dollars to balance book accounts between them.

Because he said Dan Gray, 2d, has not had personal notice of the pendency of this suit, it is ordered by the Court here that he be notified thereof by publishing the substance of said suit together with this order in the Caledonian, printed in St. Johnsbury in the County of Caledonia, three weeks successively, the last publication to be at least twenty days before the sitting of the Court at Irasburgh on the 4th Tuesday of June, A. D. 1845, which will be deemed sufficient notice to the said Dan Gray, 2d, to appear at said term and make answer.

HENRY M. BATES, Clerk.
J. A. FLETCHER, Attorney. 401w3

STATE OF VERMONT.

Orleans County, ss.
John Drew and Ira Strong,
vs.
Dan Gray, 2d.
Orleans County Court,
December Term, 1844.

ACTION of book account in which the Plaintiff claims of the Defendant five hundred dollars to balance book accounts between them.

Because the said Dan Gray, 2d, has not had personal notice of the pendency of this suit, it is ordered by the Court here that he be notified thereof by publishing the substance of said suit together with this order, in the Caledonian a newspaper printed at St. Johnsbury in the County of Caledonia, three weeks successively, the last publication to be at least twenty days before the sitting of this Court at Irasburgh on the 4th Tuesday of June, A. D. 1845, which will be deemed sufficient notice to the Defendant to appear at said term and make answer.

HENRY M. BATES, Clerk.
J. A. FLETCHER, Attorney. 401w3

STATE OF VERMONT.

Orleans County, ss.
William E. Paddock,
vs.
Benjamin G. Dow.
Orleans County Court,
December Term, 1844.

ACTION of book account, in which the Plaintiff claims of the Defendant two hundred dollars to balance book accounts between them.

Because the said Dow has not had personal notice of the pendency of this suit it is ordered by the Court here, that he be notified thereof by publishing the substance of said suit together with this order in the Caledonian, a newspaper printed in St. Johnsbury in the County of Caledonia, three weeks successively, the last publication to be at least twenty days before the next term of this Court to be held at Irasburgh on the 4th Tuesday of June, A. D. 1845, which will be deemed sufficient notice to the said Benjamin G. Dow to appear at the said term and make answer.

HENRY M. BATES, Clerk.
JAS. A. PADDOCK, Attorney. 401w3

STATE OF VERMONT.

Orleans District, ss.
The Hon. the Probate Court for the District of Orleans—To all persons concerned in the estate of Paul Cook, jr. late of Barton, deceased.

Greeting.
ANNA COOK and CYRUS BEMIS, Administrators on said Estate, request the Court to allow them the further sum of one year from the first of February, 1845, for the payment of the debts.

Therefore, you are notified that you may appear at a session of the Probate Court to be held at the Probate Office at Irasburgh on the 16th day of April next, and be heard in the premises. And this Order shall be published three weeks successively in the Caledonian, printed at St. Johnsbury, before the day assigned for hearing.

Probate Office, Irasburgh, 19 March, 1845.
400w3 GEO. NYE, Judge.

LATEST

Fashions,

Just received from Boston and New York. The subscriber would just say to gentlemen intending to pay CASH for GOOD CLOTH well fitted to the customer that he is now ready to serve them in a style and at a price that he thinks cannot fail to insure satisfaction, and would invite all such to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

A. WOOLSON.
St. Johnsbury Centre, 1844. 356f

Sash, Blinds and Doors,
OF the most approved and fashionable styles, manufactured on reasonable terms by the subscribers, at East St. Johnsbury.
343f D. & L. SMITH.

STATE OF VERMONT.

Orleans District, ss.
The Hon. the Probate Court for the District of Orleans—To all persons concerned in the Estate of Simon S. Hovey, late of Albany, in said district, deceased, intestate.

Greeting.
WHEREAS, Ann K. Smith, Administrator de bonis non on the estate of the said deceased, proposes rendering an account of his administration, and presenting his account against said estate, for allowance, at a session of said Court to be held at Irasburgh, in said District, on the 30th day of April next.

Therefore, you are hereby notified to appear before said Court, at the time and place aforesaid, and show cause, if any you have, why the said account should not be allowed. And the heirs and all others interested are also notified to appear at the same time and place and show cause if any they have, why a further assignment of personal property should not be made to Ann B. Hovey, the widow of said deceased, agreeably to her request now on file in the Probate Office.

Dated at Irasburgh, in said District, this 22d day of March, A. D. 1845. GEO. NYE, Judge. 401w3

STATE OF VERMONT.

Orleans District, ss.
The Hon. the Probate Court for the District of Orleans—To all persons concerned in the estate of Gabriel Patterson, late of Craftsbury, in said district, deceased, testate.

Greeting.
WHEREAS, Margaret Patterson, Executor of the Will and Administrator of the Estate of the said deceased, proposes rendering an account of her administration and presenting her account against said estate for allowance, at a session of said Court to be held at Irasburgh, in said district, on the 30th day of April.

Therefore, you are hereby notified to appear before said Court, at the time and place aforesaid, and show cause, if any you have, why the said account should not be allowed.

Dated at Irasburgh, in said District, this 21st day of March, A. D. 1845. GEO. NYE, Judge. 401w3

STATE OF VERMONT.

Orleans District, ss.
The Hon. the Probate Court for the District of Orleans—To all persons concerned in the estate of Josiah Reed, late of Westfield, deceased.

Greeting.
WHEREAS, Calvin Reed, Administrator of the estate of said deceased, has filed in said Court his Administration account, and represents that the debts and charges against said estate amount to the sum of \$366.00

That the available assets in his hands are \$250.00

Leaving the sum of \$116.00 to be raised from the Real Estate, and that part of the Real Estate cannot be sold without injury to the whole. And requests the Court to grant him License to sell all the Real Estate, viz—89½ acres of Lot No. 28, in the first division, and the remainder of said Lot No. 28, owned and held by vendue deed.

Therefore, it is ordered that all concerned be notified to appear at a session of the Probate Court, to be held at the Probate Office at Irasburgh on the 16th day of April next, that they may give bonds for the payment of the debts, &c. be heard in the matter of the Administrator's account, and to show cause why License should not be granted as aforesaid.

And this order shall be published three weeks successively in the Caledonian, a newspaper, printed at St. Johnsbury in this State, the last of which publication shall be before the day assigned for hearing as aforesaid.

Given under my hand at the Probate Office at Irasburgh, this 19th day of March A. D. 1845.
400w3 GEO. NYE, Judge.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

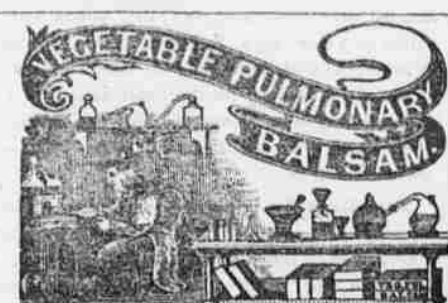
WE the subscribers, being appointed by the Hon. the Probate Court for the District of Orleans, Commissioners, to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of

Wid. JANE PATTERSON, late of Craftsbury, in said District, deceased, represented insolvent, and all claims and demands exhibited in office thereto, and six months from this date being allowed for that purpose, hereby give notice that we will attend to the business of our appointment at the dwelling house of David Moodie, in said Craftsbury, on the 6th day of May and on the 12th day of August next.

SAM'L HILL,
ROBERT MOODIE, } Commissioners.
FORDICE FRENCH.
Craftsbury, Feb. 12, 1845. 400w3

Blanks, for Sale at this Office.

Highway Surveyor's Tax Bills,
Warrant of Mortgage and Quit Claim Deeds,
Blank Notes, Justice Writs,
Trustee Writs, and County Court Writs,
Blank Executions,
Vendue Land Sale Blanks,
Justices' Records.



For Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, and all diseases of the Throat, Lungs, and Chest.

THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM is an old, well tried, and almost universally approved remedy. It has been extensively used for the last 10 or 15 years in almost every city and town in New England, and also very extensively at the South and West. It is recommended and prescribed by many of the most respectable physicians as a safe, convenient and very efficacious medicine, and acknowledged by thousands, who have for a long time used it, and continue to use and recommend it, to be the most valuable remedy for the above complaints ever offered to the American public.

The proprietors of this article cannot resort to the style of advertising which is often adopted at the present day. They do not wish to deceive the credulous and unsuspecting, but appeal, with confidence, to the facts, and experience of a discerning public. There are few individuals in New England who have not used this preparation themselves, or who have not friends who have used it. Numerous certificates from physicians and others, having for many years been published, it is deemed unnecessary to add any at this time. Be sure to get the genuine. Call for it by its whole name, "Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam," and avoid "Carter's Pulmonary Balsam," and the numerous imitations which have sprung up in consequence of the great celebrity of the true article. See that it is signed Wm. Jon' Cutler. Prepared by Reed, Wing & Cutler, wholesale druggists 54 Chatham street, Boston, and sold by druggists, apothecaries, and country merchants generally. Price 50 cents. For sale by J. C. BINGHAM, St. Johnsbury Plain. 333m3

Dental Surgery.

D. R. KELLEY continues to perform all operations on the Teeth on strictly scientific principles. Teeth extracted, cleansed, or filled with gold or silver foil—Teeth inserted and all operations warranted or free of charge. Charges reasonable.
Feb. 8, 1845. 393d

NOTICE.

To those who wish to make good butter. THE subscribers have just received a few barrels of Ground Rock Salt—the best article for making prime butter.
J. JEWETT & CO.
Barre, March 7, 1845. 394

DRUGS and MEDICINES.

A new supply just received from New York and Boston. An extensive assortment constantly kept for sale by the subscriber at approved prices.

Also,

By Dr. J. S. Sias, at this shop, "Pure Juice of the Grape, imported expressly for Church service," Alcohol, Cognac Brandy, and Holland Gin, of the best qualities, for medicinal and mechanical uses only.
J. C. BINGHAM.
St. Johnsbury Plain, March 28, 1845. 400f

NOTICE.

I hereby relinquish to my son, John Sly, jr. his time to act and trade for himself after this date, and I shall not hereafter claim either his wages or pay any of his debts.
JOHN SLY.
Ryege, April 3, 1845. 401

Wheat and Corn.

FOR SALE by the subscribers, 1000 bushels of good Wheat from 87½ cents to \$1.00 per bushel, 400 bushels of Corn at 67 cts. per bushel.
SILAS VAIL & CO.
North Danville, March 7, 1845. 397w6

FALL and WINTER FASHIONS.

JUST RECEIVED. WORK done as usual, cheap, fashionable, and durable, and on short notice, warranted to fit.
J. BOLES.
Danville Green, Oct. 28, 1844. 378f

Stage Fare Reduced.

5,000 Dollars to Albany or Troy, N. Y.

A LINE of Coaches leaves Haverhill, N. H. every day at 12 noon, arriving at Albany, N. Y. next evening in season for the western Boats. Tickets can be obtained for \$5.00 to Albany or Troy.
L. A. RUSSELL, Agent.
Haverhill, N. H. Feb. 26, 1845. 395f

CHEAP WOOLEN and LINEN GOODS.

THE subscribers beg leave to call the attention of the citizens of the United States to the New and Splendid Stock of Woolen and Linen Goods

they have just received from Montreal. The following is a sample of the prices at which they offer the Goods, viz:

Blue black and invisible green superfine Broadcloths, \$3.00; black Orleans, 37 & 40 cts; Lava Cloth (all wool) 35 & 40 cts; Mous. de Laine deans, 20 cts. per yard; Chene Chuanas, printed Muslin and Chene do. 20 & 30 cts.; Parisians and figured Orleans, 25 & 35 cts.; Calicoes 10 & 20 cts. new styles and fast colors; 6-4 Twines common do.; Gaiters, Dueskin, Cassimeres, &c. &c. 70 cts. a yd.; Tartan Ginghams, Earlston do. 15 & 25 cts. Gingham Hdk's. 15 cts. each; Linen Cambric Hdk's 16 & 30 cents. Table Cloths bleached and unbleached, Diapers, Huckabacks, Towelings, Table Napkins, &c. in proportion.

The subscribers also offer Knives, Scissors, Saws, and other Hardware at proportionally low rates. Also, CROCKERY of every description.
WILLIAM BROWN & CO.
Stanstead Plain, C. E. July 2, 1844. 363f

Concord Railroad.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Fare reduced to \$2.00 from Concord to Boston. ON and after the 1st of Nov., Passenger train will run daily. Sundays excepted, in connection with the Boston and Lowell, and Nashua and Lowell Railroads as follows, viz:

Leave Boston at 7 A. M., 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.
Leave Concord at 4½ A. M., 11:20 A. M. & 3½ P. M.
Trains from intermediate places will run as follows, viz:

UP TRAINS.
Leave Lowell at 8:10 A. M., 12:5 P. M. & 6:10 P. M.
do Nashua at 8:50 A. M., 12:5 P. M. & 6:50 P. M.
do Manchester 9:35 A. M., 1:30 P. M. & 7:35 P. M.
or immediately on the arrival of the cars from Boston.

DOWN TRAINS.
Leave Manchester 5:30 A. M., 12:15 P. M. & 4 P. M.
do Nashua 6:30 A. M., 1:15 P. M. & 5 P. M.
do Lowell 7:15 A. M., 11 A. M. & 4:45 P. M.
or immediately on arrival of the cars from Concord.

The second train from Concord arrives in Boston in season for Passengers to take the 4 o'clock train to New York.

The road connects with the Boston and Maine Railroad so that passengers may pass betwixt Concord, Haverhill, Exeter and Portland every day.

Stages immediately on the arrival of the first train at Concord, leave by various routes for Hopkinton, Newbury, Claremont and Windsor; for Lebanon and Hanover; Plymouth and Haverhill; Canaan and Woodford; Meredith Bridge, Centre Harbor and the White Mountains. On the 2d day from Boston, stages reach Royalton, Middlebury, Montpelier, and Burlington connecting there with the steamboat and reaching to Ogdensburg; stages also run from Manchester to Stanstead connecting there with